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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/849,106	05/19/2004	Hiroaki Udagawa	5958.230-US	5785

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EXAMINER

NASHED, NASHAAT T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1656

DATE MAILED: 07/31/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



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The application has been amended as requested in the communication filed May 19, 2004. Accordingly, claims 1-12 have been canceled, and new claims 13-27 have been entered.

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: The continuity data on page 1 should be updated to reflect the status of all application..

Appropriate correction is required.

Claims 14-27 are objected to because of the following informalities: (a) Claims 14-25 are dependent on canceled claim 12; and (b) Claims 26 and 27 are dependent on claim 28, but the claim do not include claim 28. For examination purposes only, claims 14-25 are assumed to be dependent on claim 13, and claims 26 and 27 are assumed to be dependent on claim 24. Appropriate correction is required.

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 13-16, 20, 21, and 23-27 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter, which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Neither the specification nor the original claims teach or suggest a lysophospholipase having an amino acid sequence of residues 1-458 of SEQ ID NO: 4. Thus, item (b) in claim 13, and claims 14-16, 20, 21, and 23-27 are drawn to new matter. Applicants must amend the claims to remove the new matter from the claims.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter, which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 14-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The claims either dependent on canceled claim 12 and/or depending on claim that is not of record, see the objection to the claim above. For examination purposes only, claims 14-25 are assumed to be dependent on claim 13, and claims 26 and 27 are assumed to be dependent on claim 24.

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A rejection based on double patenting of the "same invention" type finds its support in the language of 35 U.S.C. 101 which states that "whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process ... may obtain a patent therefor ..." (Emphasis added). Thus, the term "same invention," in this context, means an invention drawn to identical subject matter. See *Miller v. Eagle Mfg. Co.*, 151 U.S. 186 (1894); *In re Ockert*, 245 F.2d 467, 114 USPQ 330 (CCPA 1957); and *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970).

A statutory type (35 U.S.C. 101) double patenting rejection can be overcome by canceling or amending the conflicting claims so they are no longer coextensive in scope. The filing of a terminal disclaimer cannot overcome a double patenting rejection based upon 35 U.S.C. 101.

Claims 17-19, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as claiming the same invention as that of claims 5-8 of prior U.S. Patent No. 6,514,739. This is a double patenting rejection.

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 13-16, 20, 21, and 23-27 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-13 of U.S. Patent No. 6,514,739 ('739). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are

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not patentably distinct from each other. Since the word "having" in part (b) of claim 13 is interpreted to mean comprising, the claim read on the full-length 600 amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4 which is claimed in part (b) of claim 1 of the '739 patent. Also, claim 1 of the '739 of the patent contain identical language to items (a), (c), and (d) to that of items (a), (c), and (d) of claim 13 of the instant application. Thus, the instant claims have an overlapping scope with the patented claims.

No claim is allowed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nashaat T. Nashed, Ph. D. whose telephone number is 571-272-0934. The examiner can normally be reached on MTWTF.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kathleen M. Kerr can be reached on 571-272-0931. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

  
Nashaat T. Nashed, Ph. D.  
Primary Examiner  
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